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office, \$5. Cash. nsh. notices over 12 lines, charged at regu-

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No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, September 28, 1860.

NATIONAL UNION

At Memphis, Tenn.

The friends of BELL and EVERETT will hold a grand National Union Mass Meeting in the city of Memphis, Tenn., commencing on Monday, the 8th of October, and continuing during the week. The ablest Orators of the country will be in attendance, and no expense will be apared to make a demonstration worthy of the great interests involved in the present contest. volved in the present contest.
All friends of

All friends of

The Union,

The Constitution, and

The Enforcement of the Laus,

are cordinally invited to be present, as ample arrangements will be made for their accommodation.

Arrangements will also be effected with all the Railroads leading to Memphis, by which persons will be conveyed to and from the city at a great reduction of fare.

By order,

Committee of Invitation.

Memphis, September 7, 1860.

Public Speaking.

BAILIE PEYTON, LANDON C. HAYNES and WM. H. POLK, Electors for the State at Large, have published a list of appointments, comm Winchester on the 30th August, and ending a Chattanooga the 2d of November. We subjoin tments for East Tennessee:

the appointments for East Tennessee:

Kingston, Roane county,
Clinton, Anderson county,
Jackstoro, Campbell county,
Monday,
Tazewell, Claiborne county,
Bean's Station, Grainger co.,
Rogersville, Hawkins county,
Kingsport, Sullivan county,
Blountville, do do.,
Jonesboro, Washington co.,
Tuesday,
Greensville, Greene county,
Wednesday,
Wednesday,
Wednesday, Friday, October 12 Jonesboro', Washington co., Tuesday, "Greenwille, Greene county, Newport, Cock county, Dandridgs, Jefferson county, Knoxville, Knox county, Madisonville, Monroe county, Tuesday, "Athens. MeMinn county, Cleveland, Beadley county, Chattanoogs, Hamilton co., Tiday, "Chattanoogs, Hamilton co., Tuesday, "And the statement of the sta

Public Speaking.

Public Speaking.

THE UNDERSTORAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places, beginning exactly at eleven oclock, A. M., each day, viz: Chattanooga, Hamilton, Jasper, Marion, Dunlap, Sequatchie, Pikeville, Bledsoe, Washington, Khea, Sulphus Springs, Friday, 25 Kusebia, Blount, Morganton, Morganton, Morganton, Morganton, Thursday, 11 Mouse Creek, McMinn, Philadelphia, Monroe, Loudon, Roane, Friday, 19

Friday, " 1 Saturday, " 2 D. M. KEY, G. W. BRIDGES, A. CALDWELL.

JUDGE TANEY NOMINATED.-In pursuance to previous appouncement, the Demo crats of St. Mary's county, Maryland, as sembled in large numbers at Leonard town, on the 1st inst., and successfully nominated Judge Taney and Samuel Nel son of New York, for President and Vice President of the United States.

A friend informs us that the voters in Greensboro, Ala., in the corporation, have been canvassed and ascertained to stand as follows:

Bell.

Breckinridge, 25
And just so the vote will be found over the whole South in November. Hurral for Bell and Everett and the Union.—
Alabama Whig.

ARKANSAS .- Very direct and reliable news from Arkansas, founded on the calculation of a gentleman actively and successfully engaged in the late canvass in that State, asserts that the proportions of parties stand as 9, 4 and 3; that is, when Bell gets nine votes, Breckinridge will get four, and Douglas three, so that for every nine thousand votes given to Bell, sever thousand only will be given to both Breck and Douglas. Arkansas is considered safe for Bell by good judges on the ground.

Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Demo cratic candidate for Governor of Pennsyl vania, in a speech at Somerset, has declared himself in favor of Judge Douglas' squatter sovereignty policy and opposed to Congressional intervention in the Territories. He was nominated by the united Democracy, long before the split at Charleston, and has not heretofore identified himself with either wing. It remains to be seen whether the Breckinridge office-holders in Pennsylvania (they have no party worth counting) will now repuduate him.

BELL AHRAD. - A vote has been taken for President on the cars of the Mississippi and Charleston Railroad, for thirty-on days, and twenty-seven times out of thirty-one, Bell received a majority over all

The Dispatch, published at Leaven worth, Kansas, has taken down the name of Lir.coln and Hamlin, and run up old "Breck and Lane." The reason was, that Lincoln would have the Fugitive Slave Law enforced.

A STEP BACKWARD .- The census of the city of Dubuque, Iowa, shows a decreas in population of 4,000 within three years. Three years ago the population was 17,-000, now it is 13,000.

Mr. Bell and Disunion.

[From the Nashville Banner.] In their desperation, the Breckinridgers are charging that John Bell, the Union candidate, and the embodiment of the Union sentiment of the country, is a disunionist. We have hardly thought that such a charge was worthy of a serious refutal. It is so manifestly absurd and ridiculous that no man of ordinary sense can for a moment be misled by it.

Every disunionist and every sympathizer with them will perhaps vote against John Bell, who said in 1832, "I am no alarmist, but when I reflect upon all I see and hear connected with this subject, when I look to the growing distractions of the country, I feel myself justified in designating the sum of what I shall say upon this question as a plca for the Union!" In the same speech he said, "what is the first great care of an American statesman? To preserve our free institutions. I will not go into an argument to show that the only effective mode of discharging this great trust is to preserve and cherish the Union."-* "But they cannot close their

eyes to the dangers which stare them in the face, and they invoke, through me, their brethren everywhere—of every quarter of the country, of every party and of every pursuit-to concede something to this greatest common interest, the safety of the Union." Who said in 1850:

"So, sir, if I could dictate the course of Congress in the pending difficulties, I would say, let the adjustment be made in the real spirit of compromise, concession and

Who said in 1856, in his letter to the Knoxville Mass Meeting:

It may be asked, in what does the safety of the country consist? I answer: in the preservation of the Union. In EVERY ASPECT IN WHICH I AM ABLE TO VIEW THE SUBJECT, I REGARD THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION AS THE DIREST CALAMITY WHICH CAN BEFALL THE PEOPLE—THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH AS WELL AS OF THE NORTH. It is fashionable to state ome exceptions to the general truth. am prepared to state none, within the range of probable events. I admit the possible occurrence of a state of things, in the operation of the Federal Government, which would be a greater evil than the destruction of the Union. A glaring ty-ranny—an oppressive and persistent viola-tion of plain and unquestionable constitutional obligations, or a similar disregard of constitutional limitations, in the practice of the majority, on subjects of vital interest to the minority, would be a virtual abrogation of the bonds of Union and justify a resort to revolutionary remedies. I use the terms, revolutionary remedies in reference to the possible oppressions of a majority, in wielding the Legislative and a majority, in wicking the Legislato be-Executive powers of the Government, be-cause I have no faith in the political metaphysics of those who seek to establish metaphysics of breaking up the Union. a peaceful mode of breaking up the Union, by deducing from the Constitution a right secession in the States. I regard such a do trine as equally unsound, delusive and mischievous. Delusive, because it can have no efficiency in preventing civil war; and mischievous, becaus it tends to mislead and seduce the people of

State into a revolutionary measure for insuffi-cient cause, under the false idea of immunity from the ordinary hazard of a revolt against an established Government.

Douglas at Rochester. ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Senator Douglas arrived here from Syracuse this morning, receiving on the way the usual demonstrations of respect. The enthusiasm appears to increase as he passes West. He spoke in the afternoon to a crowd of about 20, 000 people, his speech occupying an hour and a half. He presented no new fea-tures except the Missouri Compromise. He claimed that he had always supported and upheld the Missouri Compromise so long as the people of the free States were willing to abide by it; and in 1848 had in-troduced a bill which was passed by the Senate, extending the line to the Pacific. The House rejected that bill. He claimed that if passed, it would have settled the slavery agitation forever. He charged that it had been defeated by the union of free-soilers and Southern fire-eaters who had then combined against the Mis souri Compromise as they are now com bining against Popular Sovereignty.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 .- An immen Democratic mass meeting was held last evening, for the support of the Gubernatorial candidate, without regard to party differences, and Independence Square was crowded. President Fraley made a lengthy speech, in which he favored the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in mild Popular Sovereignty in mild anguage. His arguments were applaudong the resolutions adopted, was one declaring that the election of the candidate of the Republican party to the Presidency would be dangerous to the whole country, and the elevation of its candidate for Governor would tend to produce like results, and every honorble neans in their power should be adopted to prevent the consumation of an event. Gen. Foster, the Democratic caudidate for Governor, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He made a lengthy speech chiefly for the purpose of uniting the different party elements against the Republicans. In the speech of Mr. Foster, many complimentary remarks where made to the Union party, which were loudly cheered

GIVING IT Ur .- The Breckinridge men every where are giving up the contest fo the Presidency, and are now merely seek ing to save themselves in a few (three or four) Southern States. They are anxious to save seed, and as all else is lost, to save a ew States for their friends and adherent They see plainly enough now the folly of their attempt to build up a party on a single idea, and that not now a practical issue, they being the judges. The original plan contemplated uniting the Southern Opposition with the Seceders, but the true could not be forced into any such game —forced to swallow Cincinnati platforms, double-construction protection platforms and Squatter candidates on them, led and managed by the avowed disunionists.— They would have nothing to do with such

Gen. Orville Clarke, of Minnesota democratic orator, in a recent speech, illuding to the settlement of this country by our forefathers, said, "They settled on the bleak shores of the Atlantic, in a land without laws, and solemnly resolved God, until they had time to make better once." question?

A Calm Statement.

The following condensed presentation of the claims of the country upon parties of every name is worthy of the attention of every candid man:

TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. The undersigned, the Central Executive mmittee of the Union party of the State of Tennessee, deem it proper, under existing circumstances, to address a few considerations to their l rethren of the United States, especially those of the Northern States, founded upon the current progress

of the Presidential canvass.

From the results of the recent elections, from all the information which, from their position, they have been able to obtainfrom every indication, indeed, they are satisfied that Bell and Everett will receive the electoral votes of a very large majority of the Southern States. Nothing, as it seems to them, short of some powerful and unforseen reaction can disappoint this ex-pectation. In view of such a result, it becomes a matter of gravest moment to con-servative Union men in the North, of all shades of opinion, to consider whether it is not their duty at once to close up in solid column, and, by adopting this ticket, put an ent to the struggle. This they could do, under the banner of the Constitution, without any compromise of loyalty to party, and save the country from dis-cord, from the hazard of sectional ascendency, and perhaps from civil war. If all the men in the North, who love the Union and the peace of the country more than party, would at once give their co-opera-tion to the friends of Bell and Everett in the South, there is not a doubt but they would be trumphantly elected by the electoral colleges. Under ordinary cur-cumstances, such even partial sacrifice of

party interests and party devotion could not be expected, nor would it be asked. But the present is unlike any contest in the whole history of the Republic. Never before was the spirit of sectionalism in the North and the South so strong, so threat-ening, and so utterly intolerant. There can be no truce or peace between the ex-tremes. They are powerful for mischief, out impotent for good. To check either or both, the Government must pass into the hands of those who are governed by

more moderate and national counsels. North have been upon a balance as between a choice of evils. They have hesi-tated which side to take in the war of the sections; they have seen no available middie ground; they have been ready for compromise and concillation, and longed for peace and harmony, but have looked in vain for the means of their attainment. they have left that the election of Mr Lincoln would be regarded as an insult by the South; that the election of Mr. Breckmridge would but increase the fa-natic fury of the North; and that the election of Mr. Douglas would not give satisfaction to the country. It is to these, especually, that an appeal is now made. Is it not true that Mr. Lincoln is a sectional candidate, and that the doctrines of his party are repeiled, unanimously repelled, by the South? Must be not to elected, if at all, wholly by the North, and will not the division into geographical parties, so much deprecated by the Father of his Country, be then complete? In such an event it is in vain to hope that Mr. Lincoin will have any support from the South. By none will his administration be more than tolerated. If his rule should be acquiesced in, it will be with a sullen bitter ness prognostic of future evil. And how would it be at the North should Mr. Breckinridge be elected upon the platform pro-pounded by his followers? Would the war be at an end? The Northern sectional party would but feel the eager thirst for renewed conflict, consequent upon tem-porary overthrow. They would find coninnous nutriment in the action and ex ultation of their opponents. They would sustain themselves, and even grow, by appeals to their Northern breathern peals to their Northern breathern upon their sectional defeat. And thus, in either event, the evil day would be only post-poned, if postponement were indeed

But there is good reason to believe that an available middle ground has now been found. That which first appeared as a nustard seed is now becoming a great tree; that which first appeared as the cloud of the prophet, no bigger than a man's hand, is now covering the whole Southern heaven. The names of Bell and Everett have become a tower of strength, to which thousands are flocking for ref uge. In their election there would be a truce to sectional warfare, and peace might be expected once more to smile over a now distracted and divided country.— Those of the South who are supporting the Union ticket are doing so grounds above all sectionalism, and thou ings will rally to it who have ever differ ed from Mr. Bell on party grounds, and who still differ with him upon many ques-tions of national policy. They feel that the Union is in imminent peril, and that all minor considerations should be sacrificed to its security. The undersigned expressing their own opinions and the opinions of all thoughtful and considerate men in the South, believe that the Union is in imminent peril, and they believe that, with the aid of the conservative men of the North, this peril may be averted.— The South waves to the North the clive branch of peace. She asks to be met on national grounds. Let the North and the South, in spite of the extremes, proclaim "The Truce of God," and may it be fol-

wed by a peace that shall be everlasting! EDWIN H. EWING, Chairman. NEIL S. BROWN, JOHN H. CALLENDER, ALLEN A. HALL, JOHN LELLYETT, HORACE H. HARRISON.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 6th, 1860 SHAME AND DISGRACE.—The Athens Ga. Watchman says: "An intelligent Democratic lawyer who is supporting Breckinridge, remarked in our presence the other day that it is a shame and disgrace to the South that editors and stump speakers can be found in our midst so utterly lost to all sense of truth and decency as to charge John Bell and John C. Breckinridge with being unsound on the slavery question. Those present expressed their agreement with him in opinion; whereup on, warming up a little, he remarked that every man who makes such charges knows he is telling a d-d lie! and that he would not hereafter read a newspaper which would so far degrade itself. It is true that Breckinridge and Bell have both made declarations which, unexplained, might look suspicious, coming from a Northern man; but who seriously doubts superior to any on the lake. Population that they would be governed by the laws of the soundness of either on the slavery

The Dictator, Wm. L. Yancey.

[From the Nashville Democrat.]
The notable Wm. L. Yancey, of Alathe government of his followers in the these candidates. Certainly, no one who Charleston Convention. We make an ex- will take the trouble to reflect on the suctract from this speech, which will be ject for a moment has any such expectathe leaders of the Breckinridge party .-The game suggested by Yancey has been played out by the bolters at Charleston and Baltimore, as far as it could be done. and now only awaits the action of the with the wishes of Yancey, to complete the programme.

ing of the National Convention at Charleson, that it should be broke up, and such state of things produced thereby as the part of his party to destroy the Union. It remains to be seen how far he can

ceed in his unholy purpose. As the Seceders have been so industri-

usly engaged in circulating Wm. L. Yaney's Memphis speech, as a campaign docment-for cart loads of them have been sent through the country-would it not be as well for them to publish and circulate the following as a piece of information, so that the people may learn the true position which he occupies:

"To obtain the aid of the Democracy in this contest, it is necessary to make a contest in the Charleston Convention. In that body, Douglas' adherents will his doctrine to a decision. If the States-Rights men keep out of the Convention, that decision must inevitably be against the South, and that, either in direct favor of the Douglas doctrine, or by the endorsement of the Cincianati platform, un der which Douglas claims shelter for his principles. The States-Rights men should present in that Convention their demands for approval, and they will obtain an endorsement of their demands, or a denial. If endorsed, we shall have greater hope of triumph within the Union. If denied, in my opinion, the States-Rights wing should secode from the Convention, and appeal to the people of the South, without disinction of parties, and organize another Convention upon the basis of their prin-ciples, and go into the election with a candidate nominated by it, as a grand Constitutional party. But in the Presi-dential contest a Black Republican may be elected. If this dire event should hap pen, in my opinion the only hope of safety for the South is a withdrawal from the Union before he shall be inaugurated, and the sword and the Treesury of the Federal five sword and the freesury of the rederal Government shall be placed in the keep-ing of that perty, a cudd argost that the several Legislatures should, by law, require their governments, when it shall be made manifest that the Black Repubfican candidate for the Presidency will receive a majority of the electoral votes, to call a convention of the people of each State, to assemble in ample time to provide for their safety, before the 4th of March, 1861. If, however, a Black Republican should not be elected, then, in in all probability give rise to new grounds pursuance of the policy of making this contest within the Union, we should iniacts against slavery. If we should fail to of the sectional fends that now harrow obtain so just a system of legislation, then the country, should make room for, and the South should seek her independence out of the Union. [Applause.]

BRECKINRIDGE AIDING THE ELECTION Lincoln.—The New York Tribune, of the 30th of August, gives its opinion of the result of the election, in that State. President; and figures up a majority Lincoln of fifty-three thousand three hundred; but adds, "if the Breckinridge men resist fusion with the Bell and Douglas men. Lincoln's majority will be fully one hundred thousand."

This is a clear admission, from the lead-

ng Black Republican newspaper of the Union, that the running of Breckinridge in the State of New York will benefit Lin coln nearly fifty thousand votes. If it will have that result in New York, what will be the result in other, and perhaps all the free States? Are the conservative people of the South so blind, so thoughtless, and so infatuated, as not to be able to see the result of running Breckinridge in the free

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- The steamer Kangaroo has arrived.

Lindsay arrived per Europa. England.—The weather is fine and har ent prospects favorable.

The Earl of Granville is en route for Madrid. It is reported that his mission

relative to the slave trade. Volunteers are offering so fast in Engand that funds could not be raised ac tively enough to send them to Naples. Garibaldi landed at Salerno on the 5th. battle was considered probable between lora and Salerno. Col. Daniel's brigade s reported to have gone over to Gari-

The London Times says that Naples is s good as lost, and Rome's turn must

The Bourse was firmer. Rents 67f 90c. It is reported that 35,000 Austrians have been ordered to leave Vienna for

A great conspiracy has been discovered at Uvine favorable to Garibaldi. Numerous arrests have been made.

The general meeting of the National Union at Cobourg adopted a programme for the transfer of the central power to

Prussia and convene a German Parlia Hickman & Brothers, iron masters at Bilston, have failed for £80,000.

the stump in Kentucky, and is trying to prove that he is no disunionist, or the tool of Yancey, Rhett & Toombs. Go it, John; and make things pant,

Major Breekinridge has taken

And skute around with a sort o slant The Amberst Express says a laborng man in that town has a sore upon his foot from which a worm is protruding. It has already projected twelve inches.-A few years since he had one taken from

his limbs twenty-seven feet long. Speaking of a western city, a letter writer says: "The location is charming. eight hundred, subsisting mainly by selling lots to one another."

The Crisis-Look to It. [From the Memphis Enquirer.] Does anybody expect the election bama, known as the leader of the dis- Mr. Breckinridge? Does anybody expect union party of the country, made a speech the election of Mr. Douglas? No. In at Columbia, S. C., on the 18th of July, the broad land of these United States 1859, in which he issued a programme for nobody expects the election of either of found below, in order that the true Demo- tion. But mischief is abroad in the cracy may be warned as to the objects of South. What shall be done? Are the rank and file of parties aware of the means that are employed to accomplish the purpose of their leaders, and of the scenes towards which we are all tending? The New York Express, one of the people, provided their action corresponds ablest and most reliable conservative papers in this country, says "The Southern Yancey, it will be the least of the fact, that the the North-nined, more than a year before the meetin a great degree to elect Lincoln." It is to be hoped that they are not aware of it. We cannot believe it; for in such case rould furnish an excuse for an effort on the Southern Breckinridge wing would vanish like an evil dream, and reappear with patriotic determination in those national ranks against which the charge of sectionalism and bad faith is not even to be imagined. But it may be said here in the South, "Who is afraid? Are we not able to defend ourselves? Let us vote our party principles and abide the and wanted to take old Nance. She's a consequences," Of course, this sounds noble and heroic, and many circumstances could be supposed in which such resolutions and actions would really be noble and heroic. But does the world need any demonstration of the intrepidity of the South? Does an impartial view of John Bell's record forbid any Southern patriot to support him for the Presidency? Surely, party principles do not stand in the way, and the means lie not stand in the way, and the means lie entered, and had got his card on her head, before us by which our tranquility, as and a good stall, and all things comfortawell as our honor, can be preserved. Give John Bell Tennessee; give him a united South, (indeed, he seems likely to have so much in spite of all efforts to the contrary) and with the generous fusion in the North, he advances triumphantly to the head of the nation. Search his record; it has been cast before the public by thousands. It will do at the South as in the North, without amendment, because it is that of a national man. But the opposing orators say, "what, give the State to John Bell, your old opponent on many a political question?" Ab, gentlemen, he is no longer your opponent, because he and you both love your country in its majestic unity, and the political questions that once divided you have disappeared, ir have been smallowed up in the mighty one of the country's preservation. Has not everybody observed that the old party issues are quite forgottenare no longer discussed in the papers or on the stump? They may even never be revived. The advance of our power,

of party divisions into which old animosities cannot enter. But if under the ead to a repeal of all the unconstitutional | Presidency of John Bell, the banishment even invite the re-establishment of the old political parties, for the sake of amusement in those quiet times of peace that would follow, it would be no more difficult for the majority to set up their policy than formerly, nor is it likely that the Presidential office, filled by the choice of conservatives of all parties, would find time in four short years, to do much more than assuage, eradicate and provide against the return of sectional asperities. Such objections to a support of the Union candidate, as aris from old party affiliations, should almost seem trivial and scarcely to demand argument for their removal; yet these old party feelings, and these alone, we must needs believe, are the sole obstacle to the certain election of the Union ticket .-To these old party sentiments the Breckmost confidence. Their actual assaults on the character of John Bell, glance ineffectually from his invulnerable shield of patriotism. But regardless of the erisis, they perseveringly seek to awaken

> the correction. The Editor of the Vicksburg Whig" has been presented with a "Breckinridge boquet," by a young lady of that city. The Editor in acknowledging its eception, says; "It was as handsome as its candidate's person, but as small as his prospects." About the size of a three cent

old preferences, the grounds of which

have totally disappeared. This is all

wrong, and the people alone can make

Whenever you hear a stump speakcharging strong that John Bell favors abolitionism, you can conclude that that speaker contemplates emigrating to a Free State or Territory, and it will be well enough to look to your niggers about the time of his departure, lest some of them come up missing.

Atrocious.-"Betsy, my dear," said Mr. Stubbs, giving his wife a pair of damaged unmentionables, "have the goodness to mend these trowsers; it will be as good as going to the play to-night." Mrs. Stubbs took her needle, but confessed she couldn't see the point. "How so?" said she. "Why. my dear, you will see the wonderful ravels in the panto mine." Mrs. Stubbs finished the job and handing back the trowsers, told Stubbs, "that's darned good."

25 The Chicago papers state that the even Northwestern States have produced over 118,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that the surplus that can be spared from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, after keeping abundance for bread and seed, will be equal to half of their whole crop.

Rich, Rare and Racy-How Premi-ums are Obtained at Agricultural Fairs.

We commend this to all who atten State and County Fairs. It is from the Rural New Yorker, and will be found highly beneficial to all officers who fill va-

cancies in committees: Cot., Moore: Some years ago I got ao quainted with one of your contributors, who edited the Wool Grower, and he used to put me in print. I must say my vanity was flattered by seeing my name printed in the paper, with somethings I said, and somethings I didn't say, and we've kept the papers ever since. After all, every-body likes a little fame, but some are satisfied with a smaller amount than others. well, I have not the editor any more to set me out, so I have been thinking I would just try and see if you would put me in the Rural on my own hook—espe-cially as I want to toll you all about my going to the title Fax, at Builalo, the CONCLUDES TO GO.

go with our own team, mother and I concluded we would hitch up and have a week to see the sights and some cousins we had not seen for a long time. Mother (that's wife, you know,) thought we ought to take something to the Fair. I teld her to take a tub of her butter, but she didn't think it was good enough, but thought I might take some of the stock. But I thought it would be a great bother. Howright smart beast, is that old mare you may depend. TAKES THE WARE.

Well, we packed off Sam, for I was willing to give the boy a holiday. It does the boys great good to attend these kind of Fairs, I do believe, after seeing all I saw there.

We got safely to town on Monday night, and Tuesday I went up to the Fair grounds to see what was going on. I got in, hunt-ed up Sam, and found he'd got the mare ble. The animal arrangements were first rate generally, and during all the time of the Fair the supply of fodder was good.— I think that Maj. Patrick, who was every body in managing things, a trump sort of

As I was standing up near the business office in the crowd, I heard a couple of men talking about premiums. One said

HEARS SOMETHING.

"Are you an exhibitor?

"Yes."
"So am I, and we had better look to the Committees."
"Why so?"

"You see the Committees are never all full, and if you are on hand at the big tent when they are called, it's easy to slip in a friend, which is a mighty nice thing "Well, I am showing a patent for mak-

ing cowenibers, and if you can can get the premium it will make my fortune." "And I am showing a new kind of bob-siled hens, and a premium won't set me

"Well, you get me on your committee

and I will name you for mine."
"All right, go in to win when you can."
Thinks I, perhaps if that's the way the thing leans, I may as well take care of myself as any one else. Everybody for immself seems to be the rule on these occasions. So off'I streaked to the cattle pens to find Smith, who is my neighbor, you know. Smith is in the patent bull Says I, "Smith, you're showing bulls, and I am showing old Nance, and I guess if merit counts we can win. And that's the talk on paper." Then I told him what I'd heard about the committee.

"Exactly."
"Well, I think old Nance is the best nare in the vard." 'And you have got the best bull on the ground.

"Is that so?"

Then I told him we must be up at the ent in time.
Well, sure enough, when the committees were made up. I was on Smith's bull committee, and he was on the mare com-

THE COMMITTEE GOES OUT The head man took the book, as had the things in it, and we were introduced to each other, and went down to look a the bulls.—We were on the red bulls. So we went along and looked at them, and didn't say much till we came to Smith's ull, and I looked at him pretty carefully pulled his tail, punched my fingers into his ribs, and went through the motions, inridge orators address themselves with as I had seen the others. Says I, "thar most confidence. Their actual assaults a bull that looks like it." Smith ha Smith had combed him all over with a fine toothed comb, and brushed him with a hair brush. and he did look slick, for he was just as fat as a hog. And from all I saw, I think fat at Fairs, like the lawyer said about charity covers a mutitude of sins.

GETS THE HORNS POKED AT HIM. Just as I said that the fellow who me pretty flerce, and says he:
"What do you know about bulls?"
"Well," says 1, "I think I know what

they are used for in my section."
"May be," says he, "you are on committee?"

"I have that honor," says I.
"But," says he, "that bull hain't go any pedigree."
"Well." says I, "he had father and mother didn't he?" "Oh! yes, but then nobody knows who

they were."
"Well, then, nobody knows but they were just as likely as your bull's pa-But sir, look at my pedigree. There

it is, sir. Got by imported Shirt-tail, out of Skim-milk, by Thunder," and he showed a string of names as long as your "Well," says I to the committee, "are

we to judge the pedigree or the animal?" And they said "the animal of course?" "Then," said I to the fellow, "will your bull get better stock than this?"

bull get better stock than this?"
"Of course he will," says he, "for he's
got a pedeigree, and that bull hain't."
"Well," says I, "your bull has got somebody to brag for him, and the other
hasn't, that's certain." And that sort o'
knocked him. "But," says I, "I've known
people who felt grand over their pedigree,
and I've seen a heap of people who
couldn't go further back than their father and mother that banged them all to er and mother that banged them all to pieces for smartness. Handsome is that handsome does," says I, "and as the hymnbook says, a man's a man for a' of Pedigree to grass, I go in for the animal.

When we got through and looked at

our marks, the other two had Smith's bull second. I had him first. So we talked it over, and finally, as they did not care much about it they altered the figures, and gave Smith the first premium, which I think was right.

I think was right.

AND THE OLD NARE.

Smith had a great time overold Nance,
It turned out that each of the other two committeemen had friends whose mares were to be judged, and they pretty soon picked out their favorites. So he keps picked out their favorites. So he ket still and let them talk, and they soon got into a quarrel, and then they appealed to Smith, and he kindersided with one, but thought old Nance was the best mare, and finally, to keep the other from get-ting first, they sided with him, and he went in for both of theirs. Smith says he saw some queer things on that com-

mittee.

mittee.
You see we got our premiums, but you don't see, perhaps, Colonel, as well as I do, that it wants something more than merit to be sees of winning.

The State of New York is a great State, the biggest in the Union, and the New York State Agricultural Society is a great institution, but if their ain't some of the alfiredest big humbugs crawling around its Annual Fair, then I'm a tea pot.

CONCLUDES.

I want to tell you a heap more, but I have used so much paper, I fear you won't have patience to print my letter.

Yours to command,

John Plowmandle.

A Scene In Memphis.

In Memphis, on Wednesday last, there vas a discussion between the Hon. Builie Peyton, Bell elector, Col. Wm. H. Polk, Douglas elector, and Col. Haynes, Breckinridge elector, all able men. Col. Haynes made the first speech, and could give his political friends no encouragement except y saying that he would bet upon Mr. Breckinridge's luck. Whilst Col. Polk. who followed, was speaking, some one handed him a slip of paper, requesting him to put to Col. Haynes the questions put to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk. The Memphis Enquirer says:

He asked Mr. Haynes if he thought the election of Lincoln would justify a break-ing up of the Government? Mr. Haynes ing up of the Government? Mr. Haynes was silent. "Stand up," said Polk, "and tell these people your opinion on this question." No answer. The storm of shout and approval was here perfectly deafening, and the crowd evidently felt that the cause of the Yanceyites was beyond redenvition. demption.

The Hon. Bailie Peyton followed in a speech described by the Enquirer as one of tremendous power. Then Col. Haynes rose again, and the Enquirer says:

rose again, and the Enquirer says:

Mr. Haynes, in his reply, said that the questions handed Col. Polk, as to what he (H.) would do in the event of Lincoln's election, were written by an old Federalist. Our fellow townsman, W. D. Perguson, here arose and said that he asked them; that he was no Federalist; that he had fought and bied in two wars; once under Jackson, and that he would fight, bleed, and die rather than see a dissolution of this Union.

Our readers cannot conceive of the storm of applause which this episode raised.

Mr. Haynes said he would tell them what he would do in the event of coln's election. He would await the first overt act of aggression upon the rights of the South and then he would him (Col. Ferguson) and go to Washington and hang Lincoln; and, if he (Col. F. refused to go, he would hang him and all like him with grape-vines.

This created immense excitement. ol. Ferguson was called to the stand, and the deepest passion was manifested at such a threat towards such a citizen.— But Mr. Peyton begged Col. F. to remain where he was, and leave Mr. Haynes to

It was done; and when Mr. Peyton came to reply, and to allude to this scene, hon-orable tears rolled down his cheeks. Then and there spoke the orator and the patriot; and the crowd was swayed by him as though it had been a reed shaken by the

Those who witnessed it will never for get it.

The questions, it seems, embarrassed Col. Haynes so miserably that he made almost an idiot of himself. He hadn't the courage to go with his friends so far as to declare that he would dissolve the Union for Mr. Lincoln's election; he said he would wait for an overtact, but, fearing that this would mortally exasperate the fireeaters, he must needs proceed to say, that, upon the commission of what he might deem "the first overs act," he, no longer an elector but a mere per to citizen, would summon Col. Ferguson, another private citizen, and go right on to Washington and proceed at once upon his own hook to hang the President upon probably some other hook, and that he would hang with grape vines not only Col. Ferguson but all other private citizens who should decline to obey his personal summons and go with him upon his hanging expedition to Washington.

So here we have the response of one Breekinridge elector to the Norfolk questions. Now let us hear what the rest have got to say. Pass the questions along .-Shoot them everywhere. Let not an opportunity be lost.

A REPUBLATION, OR A PROTEST .- Colonel Wilcox, a distinguished Democrat of Texas, and formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, has just returned home from a visit to the North. He went North on a political mission, which required an investigation of the strength and temper of parties, and he returns with a conviction that "the Presidential struggle is between Bell and Lincoln." So says the San Antonio Express. That he did not form his judgment and does not make this declaration as a partisan, is evident from the fact that he still intends to vote for Breckinridge, under protest, if a union of all parties against Lincoln cannot be effected. The San Antonio Herald says: He is in favor of a Union ticket to de-feat Lincoln, but if such a ticket cannot be inaugurated will vote for Breckinridge without endorsing the disunion scheme

of the Yanceyites.' In many counties in Virginia, the leading friends of "Breck" have putitioned him to withdraw from the canvais.